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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
(HONORABLE MARILYN L. HUFF, JUDGE)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	Criminal Case No. 07cr3214-H
)	
Plaintiff,)	Date: February 4, 2008
)	Time: 2:00 P.M.
v.)	
)	
CARLOS QUINTERO-LOPEZ,)	MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
)	AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
Defendant.)	MOTIONS FOR DISCOVERY AND
)	TO BRING FURTHER MOTIONS

Defendant CARLOS QUINTERO-LOPEZ, by and through his counsel, Ricardo M. Gonzalez, respectfully submits the following memorandum of points and authorities in support of his motions for discovery and to bring further motions.

I.

DISCOVERY

To preserve his rights and guard against undue prejudice due to delay, the defendant seeks an order compelling discovery of the following material, and further seeks an order establishing a discovery schedule in this case. Defendant requests full discovery pursuant to Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure,¹ *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), the *Jencks* Act (18 U.S.C. § 3500), and the Fifth and Sixth Amendments of the United States Constitution. For

¹Unless otherwise indicated, all further rule references will be to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

1 the purposes of Rule 16 discovery and *Brady* the prosecutor “will be deemed to have knowledge
2 of and access to anything in the possession, custody or control of any federal agency
3 participating in the same investigation of the defendant.” *United States v. Bryan*, 868 F.2d 1032,
4 1036 (9th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 493 U.S. 858 (1989). Defendant requests that discovery be
5 completed reasonably in advance of trial so that he can make use of the materials provided in
6 his defense. Defendant seeks discovery of the following:

7 **A. Statements of the Defendant.**

8 Pursuant to Rule 16(a)(1)(A), defendant requests full discovery concerning any statements
9 made by him. The rule requires disclosure of any statement of the defendant’s in the possession
10 of the government in any form. It also requires disclosure of any portion of any report or other
11 written record containing the substance of a statement by the defendant made to a known
12 government agent, and the substance of any other statement made by the defendant to a known
13 government agent that the government intends to use at trial for any purpose.

14 The government must disclose not only the substance of the defendant’s statement but
15 also the substance of the defendant’s response to *Miranda* warnings. If the government does not
16 inform counsel that the defendant invoked her right to remain silent or her right to counsel, the
17 conviction may be reversed. *United States v. McElroy*, 697 F.2d 459, 465 (2d Cir. 1982). The
18 Advisory Committee Notes as well as the 1991 amendments to Rule 16 make it clear that the
19 government must reveal *all* the defendant’s statements, whether oral or written, regardless of
20 whether the government intends to introduce those statements.

21 **B. Request for Criminal Record, Prior Bad Acts, and Notice Under FRE 404(b).**

22 Defendant requests all evidence, documents, records of judgments and convictions,
23 photographs and tangible evidence, and information pertaining to any prior arrests and
24 convictions or any prior similar acts or prior bad acts of defendant. The defendant’s prior
25 criminal record must be produced under Rule 16(a)(1)(B). Evidence of prior similar acts or prior
26 bad acts is discoverable under Rule 16(a)(1)(C), and Rules 404(b) and 609 of the Federal Rules
27 of Evidence. *See United States v. Cook*, 608 F.2d 1175 (9th Cir. 1979) (en banc), *cert. denied*,
28 444 U.S. 1034 (1980). Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 404(b), defendant specifically

1 requests notice concerning any evidence the government plans to introduce against him under
2 Rule 404(b) and any prior or subsequent act relating to a specific instance of conduct which the
3 government will attempt to introduce under Federal Rule of Evidence 608(b).

4 **C. Other Documents and Physical Evidence.**

5 Pursuant to Rule 16(a)(1)(C), defendant requests full discovery of all physical and
6 documentary evidence and objects, including but not limited to all books, papers, documents,
7 photographs, tangible objects, or copies or portions thereof which the government intends to
8 introduce as evidence in its case-in-chief, or is material to the preparation of the defense, or was
9 obtained from the defendant or which the government claims belong to the defendant.

10 **D. Scientific Reports and Examination.**

11 Pursuant to Rule 16(a)(1)(D), defendant requests full discovery of all scientific tests or
12 experiments and results of physical or mental examinations which are material to the defense or
13 are to be used as evidence by the government at trial. The government must also give the
14 defense adequate notice of the use of the scientific tests or expert witnesses in order that the
15 defense has "adequate time to obtain an expert to assist him in attacking the findings of the
16 government's . . . expert." *United States v. Barrett*, 703 F.2d 1076, 1081 (9th Cir. 1983).

17 **E. Witness Discovery.**

18 Defendant requests disclosure of any evidence that any prospective witness is under
19 investigation by federal, state or local authorities for any criminal or official misconduct. *United*
20 *States v. Chitty*, 760 F.2d 425 (2d Cir.), *cert. denied*, 474 U.S. 945 (1985). Defendant also
21 requests any evidence that any prospective witness is biased or prejudiced against the defendant,
22 or has a motive to falsify or distort his or her testimony. *Pennsylvania v. Ritchie*, 480 U.S. 39
23 (1987) *United States v. Strifler*, 851 F.2d 1197 (9th Cir. 1988), *cert. denied*, 489 U.S. 1032
24 (1989); *United States v. Alvarez-Lopez*, 559 F.2d 1155, 1157 (9th Cir. 1977).

25 The defendant requests any evidence that any prospective government witness has
26 engaged in any criminal act, whether or not resulting in a conviction, and whether any witness
27 has made a statement favorable to the defendant. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 608, 609 and 613. Such
28 evidence is discoverable under *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963). *See Strifler*, 851 F.2d

1 1197 (witness's prior record); *Thomas v. United States*, 343 F.2d 49 (9th Cir. 1965) (evidence
2 that detracts from a witness's credibility).

3 Defendant further requests that the government review for impeachment material the
4 personnel files of any agents it intends to produce as witnesses. *United States v. Henthorn*, 931
5 F.2d 29 (9th Cir. 1991). *Henthorn* requires that all material information should be disclosed, and
6 any information which is arguably material should be submitted to the Court for *in camera*
7 examination. *Id.* at 30-32.

8 Defendant requests disclosure of any evidence, including any medical or psychiatric
9 report or evaluation, tending to show that any prospective witness's ability to perceive,
10 remember, communicate, or tell the truth is impaired; and any evidence that a witness has ever
11 used narcotics or other controlled substance, or has ever been an alcoholic. *Strifler*, 851 F.2d
12 1197; *Chavis v. North Carolina*, 637 F.2d 213, 224 (4th Cir. 1980); *United States v. Butler*, 567
13 F.2d 885 (9th Cir. 1978).

14 Defendant also requests the name and last known address of each prospective government
15 witness, *see United States v. Napue*, 834 F.2d 1311 (7th Cir. 1987); *United States v. Tucker*, 716
16 F.2d 583 (9th Cir. 1983) (failure to interview government witnesses by counsel is ineffective);
17 *United States v. Cook*, 608 F.2d at 1181 (defense has equal right to talk to witnesses), and the
18 name and last known address of every witness to the crime or crimes charged (or any of the overt
19 acts committed in furtherance thereof) who will *not* be called as a government witness, *United*
20 *States v. Cadet*, 727 F.2d 1469 (9th Cir. 1984).

21 **F. Preservation of *Jencks* Act Material.**

22 Defendant requests that the government preserve all rough notes and other materials
23 arguably subject to production under Title 18, United States Code, Section 3500 (the "*Jencks*
24 *Act*") or under Rules 12(I) or 26.2. The government is placed on notice that all such materials
25 will be requested by the defense concerning any government witness called to testify at trial, and
26 all law enforcement witnesses who testify, regardless of by whom called, at all pretrial
27 proceedings.

28 The government is also placed on notice that the defense will seek *in camera* review of

1 all such materials which the government claims are not subject to production, and that such
2 material must be preserved. *See United States v. Harris*, 543 F.2d 1247 (9th Cir. 1976).
3 Recognizing that such materials, with the exclusion of materials producible under *Brady v.*
4 *Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), are not subject to production until the close of the witness's
5 testimony, the defense nonetheless asks that such material be disclosed reasonably in advance
6 of the relevant hearing so as not to unduly delay the proceedings.

7 **G. Disclosure Concerning Informants and Percipient Witnesses.**

8 Defendant requests discovery concerning all informants who were percipient witnesses
9 to any of the counts alleged against him, or who otherwise participated in the illegal conduct
10 alleged against the defendant, and disclosure of each informant's identity and location, as well
11 as disclosure of the existence of any other percipient witnesses unknown or unknowable to the
12 defense. *See Roviario v. United States*, 353 U.S. 52, 61-62 (1957); *United States v. Ordonez*, 737
13 F.2d 793, 808 (9th Cir. 1984). The identity and whereabouts of all informants should be
14 disclosed so that defendant has the opportunity to investigate the credibility and background of
15 the informant prior to trial and to possibly call the informant as a witness at trial. Furthermore,
16 defendant specifically requests that the government produce the confidential informants. The
17 government has an obligation to accomplish this or show that despite reasonable efforts, it was
18 not able to do so. *United States v. Hart*, 546 F.2d 798, 799 (9th Cir. 1976) (en banc).

19 Furthermore, any information derived from informants that exculpate or tends to
20 exculpate the defendant, or furnishes sentencing mitigation must also be disclosed. In addition,
21 the government must also disclose any information indicating bias on the part of an informant,
22 generally known as *Giglio* material, *see Giglio v. United States*, 405 U.S. 150 (1972), and the
23 line of cases concerning discovery of material bearing on informant credibility. Such
24 information would include what, if any, inducements, favors, or payments were made to
25 informants to obtain his or her cooperation with the government.

26 **H. Other Exculpatory Evidence.**

27 Pursuant to *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), and its progeny, the defendant moves
28 that the Court order the government to immediately disclose all evidence in its possession

1 favorable to him on the issue of guilt or to punishment. The defendant requests the Court order
 2 the government to make a diligent effort to ascertain what evidence it has or might reasonably
 3 discover which would create a reasonable doubt as to the defendant's guilt in the mind of the
 4 trier of fact, and to surrender any such evidence to the defendant immediately upon its discovery.
 5 *Hilliard v. Spalding*, 719 F.2d 1443 (9th Cir. 1983) (government suppression of possible
 6 exculpatory evidence denied defendant due process; no showing of prejudice required); *United*
 7 *States v. Gardner*, 605 F.2d 1076 (9th Cir. 1980).

8 This request includes any information that may result in a lower sentence under the
 9 United States Sentencing Guidelines, including any cooperation or attempted cooperation by the
 10 defendant, as well as any information that could affect any base offense level or specific offense
 11 characteristics under Chapter Two of the Sentencing Guidelines. Also included in this request
 12 is any information relevant to a Chapter Three adjustment, a determination of the defendant's
 13 criminal history, or any other application of the Sentencing Guidelines.

14 II.

15 TO BRING FURTHER MOTIONS

16 Defendant Carlos Quintero-Lopez moves the Court to allow him to bring further motions
 17 after counsel has had an opportunity to review the discovery herein requested. Further discovery
 18 may result in the need to file additional motions which are at present unforeseen.

19 III.

20 CONCLUSION

21 For the foregoing reasons, defendant CARLOS QUINTERO-LOPEZ, by and through
 22 his attorney Ricardo M. Gonzalez, respectfully requests that this Court grant his motions for
 23 discovery and to bring further motions.

24 Dated: January 25, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

26 s/Ricardo M. Gonzalez
 27 RICARDO M. GONZALEZ
 28 Attorney for Defendant
 Carlos Quintero-Lopez